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International Workshop on Urban Regeneration

Recycling Urban Voids in Post-Socialist Cities – Methods and Actions to Achieve Urban Regeneration

Time: 31st May – 2nd June, 2018

Place: Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA

Depending on viewpoint, a city is the sum of its buildings, its people or the activities therein, but, in reality, it is all that and much more. With more than 50% of the world population living in cities, the way we (re)build and (re)think our cities is ever more important. Former ways of interpreting cities need to be upgraded to fit the current context. Nevertheless, since cities are original creations and quintessential factors of national cultures, there are no universal prescriptions to interpret them. However, there are repetitive urban realities such as urban blight, brown-fields or informal settlements, underused or mismanaged land areas that impact the overall quality of urban life.

In Romania, as well as in former communist countries, top down urban policies as well as bottom up urban practices joining the efforts of local communities and of the private sector have been used in the process of urban regeneration lately with some success, although sometimes the vision of the public administration might have clashed around sensitive issues like public space, modernizing intervention priorities and quality of life.

Strategies to commodify the urban space sometimes fail, producing devalorised, crisis-driven urban and regional landscapes. In many cases, the municipality is overstrained with the long-term recovery of disused, un-built, unplanned left-over spaces. Some stakeholders actively pursue the reintegration of such spaces in the city, either for limited duration or long-range. They operate on former industrial sites, on commercial and residential properties waiting for development and on disused public service facilities to employ them in an innovative way. Through sustainable and viable strategies, they spur on social, organisational and technical innovations at the local and regional level, at once providing solutions for socially disadvantaged neighbourhoods and inducing improvement of the general well-being, even if initially they act for their own personal development.

The stakeholders can be various, ranging from entrepreneurs, individuals, artists to freelancers, political actors, who considered urban residual areas as attractive vacant sites for emerging cultures, economies and communities. Through their actions and initiatives, these actors have reproduced these underused urban spaces into essential resources for urban regeneration, spaces of great expectations, places with cultural, social and empowering functions – important elements for the small-scale renewal of districts. The focus of this workshop is on this recycling of urban voids in post-socialist cities.

Workshop aims

The workshop aims at:

- exploring the challenges and issues of urban regeneration in shrinking cities world-wide (setting the scene for the following debate on post-socialist cities)
- sharing critical views and research results (theoretical and empirical) of current issues on urban regeneration in post-socialist cities, theoretical discussions and developments among researchers coming from different countries and scientific background, who demonstrate a critical engagement with urban regeneration policies;
- creating a network among participants with common research and urban development interests and, thus, enabling the submission of research projects with national and EU funding;
- facilitating know-how and experience transmission to public administration;
- connecting the academic ideas to the practitioners' area in a joint experience of collaboration;
- engaging the associations and practitioners involved in sustainable urban projects, that have innovative ideas and want to share their experience (chances and challenges) and methods, and to come with ideas and support for their colleagues;
- bringing in public institutions, sharing and exchanging experiences, because the public administration (first of all the local government) has strategic relevance for development at diverse territorial levels (local, regional, national) and it is crucial for the sustainability of regeneration initiatives, based on culture, new welfare services, economic activities, and ways of providing housing for low-income and vulnerable families and so on;
- covering a range of issues on "urban mainstreaming", such as: urban design, territorial and environmental development, community participation, local/strategic planning, smart cities, urban renewal and resilient cities, urban gardening, community action in the regeneration process, urban development, and management strategies.

Topics of interest in the context of post-socialist cities (may include, but are not limited to, the following):

- Urban regeneration and community development;
- Urban regeneration processes and regional development;
- Research methodology for the study of urban regeneration;
- Social inclusion and cultural innovation;
- Sustainable urban regeneration through multicultural heritage;
- (Re)inventing urban (re)generation: building the present by (re)constructing the past;
- Urban renewal and resilience: A comparative perspective;
- Fragmented cities: Governance and urban renewal;
- Urban regeneration as displacement;
- Innovative approaches to urban regeneration in the EU;
- Urban regeneration and territorial planning;
- Urban regeneration and public policy.

Type of public to engage: researchers, practitioners, activists, public authorities, senior planning officials, community leaders, academics, university students, private stakeholders interested in city development, policy makers, investors/entrepreneurs, urban planners, professional organisations, cultural associations, political party representatives, etc.

Place. The workshop will take place in the city of Cluj, Romania, a large university centre, as in this urban area and in its surroundings, there are plenty of opportunities to experience urban regeneration first hand.

Deadline for submitting abstracts (250 words, no figures or tables): 31 March 2018

Workshop fee: 10 Euros (it covers the workshop materials and the coffee breaks)

Dissemination of results. Attendees have the possibility to publish their papers in the online internationally indexed journal, which supports this event: **Territorial Identity and Development (TID)**. <http://territorial-identity.ro/>

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ACADEMIC PROGRAMME OF THE INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON URBAN REGENERATION

Recycling Urban Voids in Post-Socialist Cities – Methods and Actions

to Achieve Urban Regeneration

31st May – 2nd June, 2018

Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA

31st of May 2018, Thursday

Faculty of Geography, Babeş-Bolyai University, 5-7 Clinicilor Street

8.30 – 9.00 Workshop Registration – Room 52

Room 43

9.00 Workshop Opening – Oana-Ramona ILOVAN, HAVADI-NAGY Kinga Xénia, Marcello BALBO,
Amelia Laura MARIŞ, Paul MUTICĂ

Workshop Plenary Session: Innovative Tools and New Ways to Address Urban Challenges

Moderators: Simona MORINI and Paul MUTICĂ

9.15 Bogdan SUDITU, Mihai ŞERCĂIANU, Ana-Maria ELIAN – Brownfield and Urban Regeneration.
Challenges, Stakeholders and Tools of Urban Planning in Romania

9.45 Anca Mihaela COŞA, Adrian COŞA – Rehabilitation of Kretzulescu Park – “Merci” Public Garden
Traditional Historical Route in Câmpulung

10.15 Marcello BALBO – Urban Regeneration from Below. The Need for New Skills

10.45 Şerban ȚIGĂNAŞ – Land, Use, Land-use, Share Holding and Facility Management of Collective
Housing as Tools of Urban Regeneration

11.15 -11.40 Coffee break (Room 52)

Workshop Plenary Session: Common Goods and Collaboration Pacts between City Administration and Citizens or Private Stakeholders

Moderators: Gianfranca MASTROIANNI and Kinga Xénia HAVADI-NAGY

11.40 Representative from Cluj-Napoca City Hall – Participative Budgeting

12.10 Miruna DRAGHIA, Radu-Matei COCHECI – Vacancy as an Experimental Arena for Temporary Use

12.40 Dragoș DASCĂLU, Ilinca PĂUN CONSTANTINESCU, Cristina SUCALĂ, Mihai DANCIU – Startup Petrila 3.0

13.10 Silviu MEDEȘAN – The Situationists and “La Terenuri (At the Playgrounds)” Project

13.40 – 15.30 Lunch break (places at participants’ choice; lunch to be paid by participants)

16.00 – 17.00 Field trip: Liberty Technology Park Cluj

18.00 – 19.30 Field trip: La Terenuri (At the Playgrounds), Mănăstur

20.00 Dinner (Bulgakov Restaurant – places reserved by the organisers, based on participants’ prior registration to dinner. To be paid by participants)

1st of June, Friday

Faculty of Geography, Babeș-Bolyai University, 5-7 Clinicilor Street

Room 43

Workshop Plenary Session: Challenges of Post-Socialist Cities during Urban Regeneration Processes

Moderators: Marcello BALBO and Alexandru BĂNICĂ

9.00 Sorina VOICULESCU – Entertainment and Urban Planning – The Case of the Small Movie Theaters Demise

9.30 Octavian GROZA, Alexandru RUSU – Romania - Patterns of Urban Regeneration for an Undefined Post-socialist City

10.00 Ioan Sebastian JUCU – A Decade of Urban Ruins: Revisiting Redundant and Marginalized Urban Spaces in Lugoj Municipality, Romania

10.30 Alexandru DRĂGAN, Marius MATICHESCU, Viorel PROTEASA – Quality of Life and Urban Mobility: Nodes, Axes and Movement in Timișoara

11.00 -11.30 Coffee break (Room 52)

Workshop Plenary Session: Industrial and Cultural Heritage as Opportunity for Urban Regeneration Processes and Sustainable Economic Development

Moderators: Sorina VOICULESCU and Claudio Nicola BIANCOFIORE

11.30 Alexandru BĂNICĂ, Marinela ISTRATE – Towards Urban Regeneration: Green Resilient Cities in Eastern EU Countries

12.00 George ȚURCANĂȘU – IT & Outsourcing Industries - Engine for Economic Growth of Secondary Cities in Eastern EU. Iași Case Study

12.30 Elizaveta KOLCHINSKAYA, Polina YAKOVLEVA – Clusters and Cluster Policy in Saint-Petersburg

13.00 Mihai-Alexandru MOȚCANU-DUMITRESCU – Methods for the Implementation of Urban Regeneration in Deconstructed Industrial Areas – Interventions in Bucharest City

13.30 Andreea-Loreta CERCLEUX, Florentina-Cristina MERCIU – Urban Regeneration through Cultural Heritage in Romanian Small and Medium Industrial Towns

14.00 – 15.30 Lunch break (places at participants' choice; lunch to be paid by participants)

16.00 – 19.00 – H33

33 Horea Street

Workshop Plenary Session: Participative Initiatives as Activation Drivers for Local Communities

Moderators: Amelia Laura MARIȘ, Elizaveta KOLCHINSKAYA and Ingmar PASTAK

16.00 Dan CLINCI – H33 and Urbannect Association

16.30 Simona MORINI – Place Making through Urban Regeneration

17.00 Paolo ROBAZZA – The Collective Construction Site as a Public Engagement Tool: The Case Study of “Piazza Gasparotto”, Padova, Italy

17.30 Luciano RICIGLIANO, Stefania VESTUTO, Luigi DI PIETRO, Fabrizio CAROLA – San Potito Sannitico: The Domes as Urban Regeneration Experience

18.00 Matteo VERAZZI – The Role of the Garage in the Post-Communist Urban Spaces. Bottom-up Tips for an Informal Regeneration

18.30 Gianfranca MASTROIANNI – School of Construction Site as a Community Activation Tool in Urban Regeneration Processes

Workshop Plenary Session: Territorial Identity and Gentrification in Urban Regeneration Processes

Moderators: Giovanna RONCUZZI and Sebastian JUCU

9.00 Zoltan MAROȘI – Functional Reconversion of Central Squares as Shown in Postcards: Rupea Town, Braşov County, Romania

9.30 Claudia PIPOȘ – Coexistence and Negotiations in the Case of Bucharest's Former Civic Center

10.00 Cristian Emanuel ADOREAN – Exploring the Nightlife of Cluj-Napoca. Urban Regeneration or Gentrification?

10.30 Ingmar PASTAK, Anneli KÄHRIK – Negotiating the Linkage between Green Consumption and Gentrification

11.00 Marcela Roxana TODOR – Social Implication of Peri-urban Development. Case Study: Dezmir Village, Apahida, Cluj County

11.30 Iwona MARKUSZEWSKA – From Intensive Mining to Green Tourism. Poznań Case Study, Poland

12.00 – 12.15 Coffee break (Room 52)

Workshop Plenary Session: The Theory and Practice of Urban Regeneration

Moderators: Florentina-Cristina MERCIU and Zoltan MAROȘI

12.15 Amelia Laura MARIȘ – URBACT Method in Transferring an Urban Good Practice

Amelia Laura MARIȘ, Giovanna RONCUZZI – Financial Tools in Urban Regeneration Processes. From EU Funds to Private Investment and Crowdfunding Projects

13.00 Paula Olivia CIMPOIEȘ – Culture-Led Development: Concept and Typology. A Theoretical Approach

13.30 Alexandru-Sabin NICULA, Octavia Raluca ZGLOBIU-SANDU, Viorel GLIGOR – The Structural and Functional Emerging Urban Dynamics in a Chrono-Spatial Context. A Case Study: Alba Iulia, Romania

14.00 Marina MIRONICA – Urban Restructuring of Cluj as a Tool for Mediation of Multinational Capital to the Local Market

14.30 Rozalia BENEDEK – The Industrial Area of Zalău Municipality. Image Elements and Functional Regeneration

Richard Lee PERAGINE – Resilience and Reconciliation

Adams Ogirima ONIVEHU, Hauwa. K.A. ALIYU, Tobiloba OYEBAMIJI – Stakeholders' Awareness and Readiness towards Integration of Information Communication Technology for Sustainable Urban Regeneration in Birnin Kebbi, Kebbi State, Nigeria

15.00 – 16.30 Lunch break (places at participants' choice; lunch to be paid by participants)

17.00 – 19.00 Field trip: Fabrica de Pensule (The Paintbrush Factory); Conclusions; Workshop closing



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ABSTRACTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON URBAN REGENERATION, 2018

Recycling Urban Voids in Post-Socialist Cities – Methods and Actions

to Achieve Urban Regeneration

31st May – 2nd June, 2018

Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA

Innovative Tools and New Ways to Address Urban Challenges

Brownfield and Urban Regeneration. Challenges, Stakeholders and Tools of Urban Planning in Romania

Bogdan SUDITU, Mihai ȘERCĂIANU, Ana-Maria ELIAN

The process of deindustrialisation experienced by the Romanian cities over the past two decades resulted in changing many industrial areas into brownfields that are still abandoned, with or without a functional building. Urban regeneration processes and projects are often geared towards these perimeters, especially those which, by their position within the city, their dimensions, connection to major traffic arteries and public utilities have a potential for (re)development. The Romanian regulatory framework on urban planning and ownership status of these brownfields are not in favour of public actions, related to capitalization of these perimeters and urban projects easy implementation. In this context, no matter if urban project promoters are public authorities or private actors, the urban regeneration process has a series of implementation difficulties primarily determined by the limited nature of existing urban planning rules and tools. The research aims at presenting challenges, stakeholders and tools of urban planning in Romania, based on real examples, in which we conducted field analyses and operational activities related to the urban regeneration process.

Rehabilitation of Kretzulescu Park – “Merci” Public Garden Traditional Historical Route in Câmpulung

Anca Mihaela COȘA, Adrian COȘA

This presentation proposes a case study of a project that focused on urban regeneration and community development, which although received European funding and was under construction for two years, has not been finalized yet, a central area still remaining at the construction site level. Apart from the fact that the project, which took into account the subtleties of the urban planning in the proposal of rebuilding the atmosphere of the years 1916-18, following the interwar writings about Câmpulung from “Ultima noapte de dragoste, întâia noapte de război” (Last Day of Love, First Day of War), by Camil Petrescu, the interventions on the historical center, with exceptional national value, approved and authorized under the legislation in force in 2010, did not have the expected result. This paper approaches a retrospective look at the regeneration intervention, taking into account all the actors involved: politicians, builders, architects, journalists, civil servants, and the general public. Conclusions are on the need to adapt public policies to different perception degrees.

By now, urban planning in Italy, as well as in most European countries, amounts essentially to regenerating vacant and underused space and buildings. This change of perspective has only partially been accepted in universities, even less by governments that continue to look at the city from a perspective of spatial expansion and planning (strategic, environmental, territorial), as the tool for governing it.

Quite to the contrary, what local authorities actually face are the consequences of the economic and social changes that have taken place in the past, twenty years or so. On one side, the globalization tsunami left behind economic ruins most European cities have not yet been able to recover from. On the other side, the flow of international migration added to the disastrous impact of job delocalization as one more result of globalization, producing deep divides within urban societies.

More recently, a fourth type added to the three types of ruins cities are facing, the economic, the social and the spatial, including the environment. In fact, in the past decade, city budgets shrank significantly due to the dramatic economic downturn that hit all European countries.

Urban regeneration is a priority in terms of social justice, i.e. providing better living conditions to the poor neighbourhoods. In addition, if a city aims to enter or simply continue to be a player in the harsh game of urban competition globalization has triggered, regenerating the urban space is a priority. Thus, regeneration is an issue of particular importance in post-socialist cities that not only have entered the competition arena only recently, but are also experiencing a growing divide between the haves and the have-nots.

Since local governments do not have the necessary financial means to carry out regeneration programmes, the mobilization of private resources is essential. Given the very local character of this type of regeneration (place-based), such private resources are the highly dispersed ones, the very the people who live, work, use or simply walk through a blighted urban space, are willing to mobilize.

Sparking place-based and community-based regeneration through the mobilization of place-based resources requires specific new professional skills, difficult to define and categorize due to the very multi-objective, multi-actor and multi-disciplinary features of any such action. What is most, it demands the will by local administrations to reposition within the current urban context, abandoning the traditional well-established planning culture of exclusively top-down decision and control.

Land, Use, Land-use, Share Holding and Facility Management of Collective Housing as Tools of Urban Regeneration

Șerban ȚIGĂNAȘ

The transition from state owned apartment buildings to private ownership of dwellings is considered one of the most inadequate political decisions of the early nineties by many professionals. Land was owned by public administration with poor possibility for the inhabitants to decide upon its usage. It is evident that new ideas and procedures are necessary for best usage of adjacent areas of the collective buildings and for maintenance of both buildings and open air common areas. Whose responsibility is to decide, finance and maintain these and at what standard? The paper introduces some proposals for a system of shareholding of the land and of a new financial product related to the life cycle of the buildings, i.e. for rehabilitation. Legal frame, financial products and facility management are necessary to cooperate for such an endeavour. At the basis, as the first step, is the community created for decision and implementation? Could this be possible in today's Romania? Maybe, if we consider the relatively recent programs for insulation upgrade of the collective housing, even if not satisfactory, the reaction and involvement of owning groups were tested.

Common Goods and Collaboration Pacts between City Administration and Citizens or Private Stakeholders

Vacancy as an Experimental Arena for Temporary Use

Miruna DRAGHIA, Radu-Matei COCHECI

Urban voids and vacant spaces are mainly the consequences of urban development processes, characterized by fluctuations of welfare and economic boom, followed by crisis and decay periods. Strongly affected by globalisation effects and dynamic socio-economic changes, urban voids have become spatial patterns of alternative investments and disinvestments.

Over the last decade, the practice of temporary use in many European cities had transformed voids and vacant spaces from urban dysfunctions to valuable assets, especially due to a creative milieu of cultural and artistic initiatives, which activated a process of slow urban regeneration. Hence, temporary uses can often become catalysts for local economies and the basis for initiating larger-scale urban regeneration processes. Consequently, we have studied three best practice examples in Europe that highlight positive outcomes of temporary use experiments: participatory methods for urban regeneration (Ghent), new instruments for bridging between stakeholders (Athens), and innovative ways for filling in vacancy (Riga).

The city of Cluj-Napoca provides an excellent ground for integrating temporary use into the daily practice, due to the lack of affordable spaces to accommodate the increasingly high number of cultural and creative initiatives, on one hand, and the numerous vacancy opportunities with adaptive reuse potential, on the other hand. In this context, early adoption of temporary use, as forms of adapting existing best-practice examples in other European cities, could play an important role in re-imagining the city and re-inventing currently derelict areas, envisioning new forms of using the space. Interim planning methods could be framed and adapted at the local level to strengthen citizens-based interventions of temporary use.

Startup Petrila 3.0

Dragoș DASCĂLU, Ilinca PĂUN CONSTANTINESCU, Cristina SUCALĂ, Mihai DANCIU

At the start of the StartUPetrila – Industrial Heritage as Source of Urban Regeneration project in 2012, there were no clear directions where the project was heading. The team and the students involved, as well as the local partners – *Romanian Condition Society*, the NGO led by the local artist Ion Barbu – had very different ideas about the future of Petrila and its coal mine (which, at the time, was still functioning). On the other side, the local administration as well as the Mining Company (the Society for Mine Closure in the Jiu Valley – SNIMVJ) never considered an alternative future to the one already planned and approved – the demolition and removal of all traces of the former mine. Therefore, from the very beginning, the StartUPetrila project was opposing different power holders – company, local administration, and government.

After the stalemate introduced by the definitive listing of Petrila Coal Mine as an industrial heritage in 2016, and the change of the local administration in the same year, the relationship between the StartUPetrila team and the power holders has somewhat changed. 2018 has begun with the emergence of a new type of official partnership between NGOs and local administration – the creation of *Planeta Petrila* association, in which NGOs such as *ideilagram* (also representing the local artist Ion Barbu), *Plusminus* (the NGO through which the project was carried out from 2013 to 2016), and Petroșani based *Asociația Colonia Veselă* have partnered up with Petrila Town Hall. The role of this newly formed partnership is to work together in finding common ground regarding the future of the former coal mine

and act together towards achieving it. Therefore, from the StartUpPetrila 1.0, the phase of analysis and strategies, StartUpPetrila 2.0, the activist phase of saving the former coal mine buildings from demolition (always in conflict with local power holders), the project enters now the 3.0 phase, which, hopefully, will help Petrila to look towards a future without coal mining, but in which its coal mining heritage can be the source of a wider urban regeneration.

The Situationists and “La Terenuri (At the Playgrounds)” Project

Silviu MEDEȘAN

My paper is approaching the original Situationists’ theories observing the similarities with the discourse of contemporary experiments within public space. To illustrate the Situationist influence on contemporary practice, I analyse three case studies from my own practice: ‘La Terenuri [At the Playgrounds] – Common Space in Mănăștur’ Project, ‘Park East’ and ‘Actions on Someș Riverbanks’, all based in Cluj, Romania. My hypothesis is that, although the protagonists of this experiments are not always aware of the origin of their mechanisms, some of them can be rooted in the original Situationists writings. Hecken (2007) states that ‘tamed hedonist forms’ of Situationists constructions have found place in existing societies. I am tracing them back to the original concept, criticizing them and trying to ‘mutate’ them from the point of view of my own practice.

For the original theories, I am referring mainly to texts published in *Internationale Situationiste Journal* (1958-1972), in *Potlatch*, *Les Lèvres Nues*, or to texts by Guy Debord, Asger Jorn, and Constant Nieuwenhuys. I take as a formal structure of my research the diagram ‘Nouveau Théâtre d’Opérations dans la Culture’ (1958) and I am applying it to my own ‘situationist experiments’. Here the concepts of ‘dérive’, ‘détournement’, ‘architecture situationiste’, ‘urbanism unitaire’, etc. are interlinked following their specific features displayed within these texts.

I am interested in what heritage left their theories in contemporary experiments and how they changed due to their implementations in practice. My paper is critically reassessing the Situationists’ inheritance from a contemporary subjective perspective.

Challenges of Post-Socialist Cities during Urban Regeneration Processes

Entertainment and Urban Planning – The Case of the Small Movie Theatres Demise

Sorina VOICULESCU

Small movie theatres in every district of the Romanian cities and also in the towns and larger villages are part of the socialist legacy of (urban) planning. They represented establishments of Communist propaganda and censorship, but also places of community entertainment. With the post-socialist urban development in the context of neoliberal economy, the dynamics of the entertainment shifted towards the influential establishments and the production of non-places – the almighty mall. In the long run, the sense of place and the identification of the citizens with their cities might follow the same trajectories. This research revolves around derelict movie theatres, backlashes of centralized administration, sense of place and the sense of community through entertainment, in the context of societal, politic, and neoliberal changes.

When the Communist regime collapsed, there were 262 cities in Romania. Today, their number reaches 320. For the same period of time, the continuous built-up area of the Romanian cities doubled from 0.95 % of the country surface to 1.92 %. This area is what we call home for 56.4 % of the Romanian citizens. Despite the fact that the share of the agriculture in the GDP reduced from 22.6% to 3.9% during the last 26 years, leaving thus much more space and importance to the urban economies, a large number of cities saw their population decreased by 20%. Is this demographic loss a precondition for a more attractive and more economically performing urban environment?

This paper explores the coordinates of the territorial urban development in Romania, by using a geographical approach that is effective at medium and small spatial scale. In a first instance, a conceptual definition of the post-socialist city is needed. If one will label the cities existing before 1990 as post-socialist, then placing this kind of city close to the core of the urban regeneration policies and objectives seems appropriate. Likewise, the analysis of cities declared so after 1990 indicates that the policies of urban regeneration should become a priority. A number of questions is raised by this opposition, but two are extremely significant. Firstly, is it possible to define a unitary set of policies for urban (re/de)generation? Secondly, what will policy-makers do in the future: govern the city or build governance for the cities?

A Decade of Urban Ruins: Revisiting Redundant and Marginalized Urban Spaces in Lugoj Municipality, Romania

Ioan Sebastian JUCU

The post-socialist process of urban restructuring has generated multiple changes in the inner urban patterns of the cities. Of these, redundant and marginalized spaces have been perceived as ubiquitous scenes in Romania with different paces of stagnation, degradation or, eventually, regeneration. This paper aims at re-launching the question of derelict, redundant and marginalized places in a medium-sized Romanian municipality. Unveiled, investigated and critically assessed in 2008, for in 2013 to be re-examined under the post-socialist ecologies spectrum, the present research re-considers the issue of redundant and marginalized places, taking Lugoj Municipality as a case-study. In doing so, urban marginalized places have been revisited to portray their present status. Using specific methods as fieldtrip investigation, ethnographic observation, personal conversations, media analysis and oral histories, the findings show important evidences on redundant urban places evolution during the last decade. They could be engaged as relevant information in the local agendas of further urban renewal policies at the local scale developed by the actors involved in the process of urban regeneration.

Quality of Life and Urban Mobility: Nodes, Axes and Movement in Timișoara

Alexandru DRĂGAN, Marius MATICHESCU, Viorel PROTEASA

The quality of the urban mobility is a part of the successful growing cities. In this respect, the urban morphology, the public transportation and the mobility equipment represent several factors of analysis. The aim of our paper is to analyse the degree of satisfaction of the inhabitants of Timișoara and to observe if there are correspondences between these parameters and the general life quality. The study is based on a survey applied on 1,368 inhabitants of Timișoara, covering a representative sample in terms of neighbourhoods and means of transportation. Two tendencies can be observed: the more the inhabitants

are leaving under a psychological distance (10 minutes) from a transportation hub, the more they find it performing. Also, the more the inhabitants are satisfied by their own life and revenue, the more they are satisfied by the local public transport.

Industrial and Cultural Heritage as Opportunity for Urban Regeneration Processes and Sustainable Economic Development

Towards Urban Regeneration: Green Resilient Cities in Eastern EU Countries

Alexandru BĂNICĂ, Marinela ISTRATE

“Green city” is a very preeminent concept that has been highly promoted by both academic and political discourse. A green city is an urban entity with a clean and efficient energy, transportation, and building infrastructure, but also a healthier, more affordable, and more pleasant place to live. It is stated that investing in green facilities is a process of urban renewal that can transform cities by enhancing the quality of life, saving money, strengthening the local economy and reducing the environmental impacts (including the high contribution of cities to climate change). Nevertheless, greener cities are not a guarantee for social equity and (sustainable) economic development, or for a better coping and adaptive capacity in front of current local or globalized challenges.

In this context, we took into account a sample of cities in the former Communist countries that are presently part of the European Union in order to analyse their recent transformation towards reducing environmental impact and becoming more resilient. On the one hand, we used the indicators that reflect different areas: share of green urban areas (%), distribution of green urban areas (m/ha), effective green infrastructure (%), and the hotspots percentage. On the other hand, resilience capacity indicators are used for the same post-socialist cities in order to reflect the general adaptability and ability to bounce back when confronting challenging events or crises. Resilience Capacity Index (RCI) was adapted to the purpose of our approach.

The results of the two assessments were correlated and analysed to observe whether greener cities are also more resilient. The conclusions indicate contradictory paths: some post-socialist cities maintained a positive trend, both in environmental but also in resilience capacity indicators, others seem more fragile as they cannot sustain the greener path they have chosen by complementary economic, social or community-related improvements and adaptability.

IT & Outsourcing Industries - Engine for Economic Growth of Secondary Cities in Eastern EU. Iași Case Study

George ȚURCANĂȘU

The advantage of a big city in the Eastern EU is that, once the local economies have opened up to the global market, it can benefit from a second development boost, as the international one has been added to the regional one. With an already well-defined regional hinterland, easy to identify especially due to the daily or weekly inflow of students and other categories, these cities have an enhanced capacity of producing highly qualified workers and of attracting the elite. Thus, Romania’s regional cities have accumulated during their recent development new functions that used to be specific only to the capital, becoming aeronautical hubs, able to link the region to the international flows, or centers for creative industries or for IT & Outsourcing, sought out by big multinational companies.

In the proposed approach, we intend to identify the differences in the development of IT & Outsourcing at the level of the Eastern EU secondary cities, while focusing on the North-East Region and on Iași city.

As for the usage of the urban area, some interventions (like the opening of a big office building) come to diversify some areas from a functional point of view, while others complicate the spatial structures of the city, which are complicated enough already. If the new peripheral additions use some areas which are not being used appropriately at the moment in a superior way, at the same time, opening a trend of polycentric organization of office structures in Iași, which are already located in busy areas, determine the authorities to try to identify solutions for people's mobility within the urban area; preferably not after that!

Clusters and Cluster Policy in Saint-Petersburg

Elizaveta KOLCHINSKAYA, Polina YAKOVLEVA

The cluster policy in the Russian Federation is different from the European one. The reason is given by the special features of the Russian clusters. The new Russian economy is only 27 years old. This situation is very different from that in the other countries, where market economy has existed for centuries. But something should be done to develop clusters in Russia. In general, in Russia, cluster supporting includes budget subsidy for some measures: special organizations which help cluster with methodological, organizational, analytical, and information service; training programs; consulting service for cluster's participants; holding conferences and exhibitions; infrastructure development.

Saint-Petersburg is very different from other Russian regions – geographically, economically, and not only. Because of this, clusters and cluster policy in Saint-Petersburg have special features. We investigated the connections between enterprises in clusters and have seen that they have a more detailed specialization and their market is more clearly divided than in other regions. The possible reason is the higher level of competition within this large city. Moreover, we compared the cluster policy in the city with other regions, using data about budget spending, policy measures, and clusters features. Firstly, the most important conclusion is that Saint-Petersburg spends larger amounts of money on this policy. Secondly, the most popular measures are methodological, organizational, analytical, and information service, and holding conferences and exhibitions.

Methods for the Implementation of Urban Regeneration in Destructured Industrial Areas – Interventions in Bucharest City

Mihai-Alexandru MOȚCANU-DUMITRESCU

Does urban regeneration of industrial areas set up an active principle of urban development policies or is it part of a wider process that primarily targets the technical and economic elements of city development? A possible answer to this question would be that the recovery and development of abandoned areas should be accelerated in order to attract investors, new residents, and new businesses.

Urban regeneration is most often carried out as a long-term, complex and involving a wide range of professional subjects process. This requires politically active support and an interface with various stakeholders throughout the lifetime of a project. Urban regeneration of disused industrial areas can have various effects: the development of economic activities, transforming these areas in quality public spaces or being retained only as reserve land for future city development. In case of economic activities, regeneration consists in constructing new buildings or it aims at preparing parts of the industrial area (if we are talking about a greater area of land) to be sold to individual investors, aiming at job creation.

An urban regeneration project should include a variety of functions that can meet the current needs of the city, but in the context of addressing issues of Bucharest City industrial areas, how realistic is the expectation that smaller projects, under-funded and time-limited (such as those that have already been implemented during 2000-2008 by Urban Zoning Plans) can reverse a process that is part of an old legacy, as the massive industrial restructuring?

The radical changes which occurred at national level during the past years, as a result of the industrial restructuring process, brought the industrial heritage to the forefront, allowing it an innovative role within contemporary transition. The issue of revitalizing industrial cities has become stringent in the context of reducing industrial production or even the closure of unprofitable industries. Small and medium industrial towns are most affected by the economic restructuring process.

The aim of this study is to present the multiple possibilities of cultural reuse of industrial and related buildings within the process of urban regeneration, in the context of industrial restructuring. The results will consist in proposing some examples of cultural re-use of heritage buildings located in several small and medium industrial towns of Romania (Aninoasa, Fieni, Anina, etc.). They are intended to emphasize their status as cultural resources and their symbolic value that may be capitalized for sustainable development, contributing both to economic benefits and to a better quality of life.

Participative Initiatives as Activation Drivers for Local Communities

Place Making through Urban Regeneration

Simona MORINI

Urban regeneration means the construction of a new place in a given space (be it a building, a neighbourhood, an area). I would like to inquire what is place today and the possible new ways of living in a place, given some deep changes occurring in the European countries – including post-socialist cities – namely internet, tourism, and immigration. In my opinion, this reflection is important to put together urban regeneration with social innovation that is in order to develop a culture that does not simply reproduce itself but, finds solutions to the new problems arising in the world around us.

The Collective Construction Site as a Public Engagement Tool: The Case Study of “Piazza Gasparotto”, Padova, Italy

Paolo ROBAZZA

“Piazza Gasparotto” is an urban regeneration and social innovation process that involves and puts together associations, local stakeholders, a research centre, public bodies, and citizens located in the city of Padova (Italy).

The common needs have been identified through a process of listening to the local community. Therefore, the Piazza Gasparotto Group, together with BAG Group, has defined that the aims will be achieved, besides working on a social level, also through a physical improvement of the Gasparotto Square. The project provided the expansion of the urban garden area, the construction of an area for parkour activities and an area for entertainment and performance like theatre or small concerts, the fitting out of existing flower boxes, and new benches and ashtrays.

The citizens and all associations have been involved during the entire process, from the design phase to construction. A collective construction workshop of two days was organized, where everyone was able to participate with their skills and working together. These activities were crucial, not only to realize the project, but especially to share a moment of re-appropriation of the public area, so that to improve the

civic and community sense. In these two days, a lot of people met and worked together to improve the common area.

This approach is possible only with small scale actions, not often through permanent projects, with high symbolic value and they are able to start an urban regeneration process on a long-term basis. Through direct participation, even in operational phases of the requalification process, the level of transparency increases and also the people's satisfaction level, as final recipients of the process.

San Potito Sannitico: The Domes as Urban Regeneration Experience

Luciano RICIGLIANO, Stefania VESTUTO, Luigi DI PIETRO, Fabrizio CAROLA

St. Potito Sannitico is a small town of almost 2,000 people, of the hinterland of Campania, in the province of Caserta (Italy), totally absorbed in the green of ancient *Campania Felix*, deprived, however, of some vocation of agricultural nature: immense expanses of grounds have suffered a continuous splitting up, caused by the division of properties among the heirs, creating so discontinuous fields, nor suited for the cultivation, neither for livestock breeding. Besides, at the beginning of the 2000, it was seriously measuring the risk of the depopulation, a typical phenomenon of all the small towns of the south Italy. In the same years, the Neapolitan architect Fabrizio Carola, already recognized as a leading figure of contemporary architecture, imagined the creation of an echo village devoted to multidisciplinary and intercultural formation. A meeting with pro loco (church administration) of San Potito Sannitico made that, in 2001, the village "Neagora7piazze" was created.

Such a project foresaw the realization of a village that developed itself around 7 squares, each of which it individualized a study field (architecture, agriculture, show, sciences, literature, etc.) and whose manufactured goods, the domes, would have been realized through self construction within workshops of sustainable architecture, to which passionate students of different cultural origins would have participated. The ambitious nature of the project, together with architect Carola's fame, has had such a resonance that participants arrived from all over Europe, that the small borough had to entertain young people that occupied the village for long periods, alternating the job during the workshop to the social life that inexorably spilled over on the autochthonous population. This was the start for further participatory events, that are still active today in St. Potito and they transformed the space into a catalyst, where international artistic and sporting events are taking place. All this was supported also by the local policies. Therefore, today the place is seeing a positive response from its own inhabitants, with a decreasing migratory flow. The participative arts activities were transformed in their "typical product" and the main source of employment.

The Role of the Garage in the Post-Communist Urban Spaces. Bottom-up Tips for an Informal Regeneration

Matteo VERAZZI

How does a void manifest itself in the urban space? The economic and demographic crisis triggered by the end of the Communist regime has generated processes of contraction in all those realities marked by a massive industrialization, following which have rapidly widened their borders, thus leaving interstitial voids while widespread over the urban fabric.

But the end of the regime also left an ideological vacuum. The imposed idea of the public good was followed by that of private property, incentivized by an excessively liberalized housing market. The collective image of the urban space has therefore been replaced by its individual perception: the new hierarchies and identities firstly created in the minds of the individuals have been then materialized and

overlapped in the physical space, generating chaotic and not very permeable spaces, where an excessive spirit of appropriation seems to be evident.

Accordingly, the garages are a clear example of this. Walking through the big blocks housing units that characterize the outskirts of the Romanian cities, it is not difficult to grasp their presence. Despite their formal simplicity, these particular structures (whose spatial and normative definition is not always very clear) reveal themselves as real extensions of the domestic environment excessively limited in its interior spaces. Therefore they are an immediate response to a basic need, finding in the in-between spaces the ideal place to manifest themselves: somehow they are hybrid forms to re-imagine, even if individually, the collective urban space.

Starting from the results of personal and multidisciplinary experiences in the contexts of the cities of Cluj-Napoca and Bucharest, this work aims to highlight possibilities to intervene in such contexts, suggesting ways for the mediated and collective appropriation of the urban space.

School of Construction Site as a Community Activation Tool in Urban Regeneration Processes

Gianfranca MASTROIANNI

Restructuring an old abandoned farmhouse in a rural contest, where the shrinking phenomenon is present and where the young people tend to migrate to cities, can be the trigger of a regeneration process for the area: this is possible when the renovation of a farmhouse is a permanent workshop, where young people and people of local community have the possibility to be part of it, to work, to learn and meet local and traditional construction techniques, living and interacting within the community.

This is the case study of “Casolare le Coste” farmhouse restructuring in the little town at North of Caserta (South of Italy internal area), with rural vocation; in the last years, during the renovation, were born some workshops, construction school sites, where everybody could learn the traditional local construction techniques, how the masonry arches and domes are realized and their static behaviour, and about the local and traditional construction materials such as natural lime and pozzolana up to the traditional affresco painting technique. The participants have different backgrounds, like engineering and architecture students, local artisans, and common people with the desire to participate at cultural activities.

This first case study was just the start. New workshops activities were organized in different little towns with similar context and struggles. This kind of cultural activities can be the driver for the small rural vocation towns during the regeneration process of the area, linking the traditional knowledge to the present, bridging the generational gap between standard formation and ancient knowledge.

This is the aim of Pontinpietra Association activities in the rural context, so that traditions and new generations can live together a new life in rural little towns.

Territorial Identity and Gentrification in Urban Regeneration Processes

Functional Reconversion of Central Squares as Shown in Postcards: Rupea Town, Braşov County, Romania

Zoltan MAROȘI

Deltiology, the study and collection of postcards, is a relatively new term, introduced in the dictionaries only by mid-20th century. However, studying and collecting postcards is a much older concern and it is directly linked to the history of photography from the first half of the 19th century. Currently, all these historical illustrations are of particular importance in research because they capture the appearance of

urban landscapes at certain times in history and, in this way, a collection can reflect even an evolution. In this paper, a collection of postcards that will display distinct stages in the evolution of Rupea town central square from an animated market to a quiet and picturesque park will be used. Thus, this evolution also implies a functional reconversion of the town central square, whose phases are immortalized by illustrations starting with 1851 until 2018. During this time, Rupea town was part of three different national administrations; until 1867 it was part of the Habsburg Empire, between 1867 and 1918, it was under the administration of the Hungarian Kingdom, which was part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and from 1918, or after the Treaty of Trianon, it is part of Romania. Therefore, the analysed period has not only a strong historical significance for the Transylvanian settlements, but it also includes the entire evolution and formation of the current cultural landscapes. In order to achieve the purpose of this article, the illustrated postcards will be redrawn, identified, described and interpreted in accordance with the territorial planning procedures, contributing to the history and local identity reinforcement, as part of a long-term and sustainable development.

Coexistence and Negotiations in the Case of Bucharest's Former Civic Center

Claudia PIPOȘ

The image of contemporary Bucharest is an overlay of distinct urban development approaches, some generating accumulations and others destructions of the urban tissue. The trauma brought on by the Communist regime and its dystopian approach on the city persists in the urban voids it created and also in the tensions and contrasts which label the urban fabric. One of the most well-known, but at the same time neglected fragments of Communist urban interventions, is the project for the Civic Center of Bucharest. Despite being an unused resource in a central urban area, the presence of challenging interstitial spaces makes it difficult to be approached by architects and hard to understand even for those living there.

The concept of public space in such areas has been directly linked to the iconic “front of the block”, but the space behind the curtains represents a differently perceived public space, resembling a no man’s land, where limits and property are softer concepts. This paper focuses on the perception of residual spaces behind the curtains of flats in the former Civic Center, searching for typologies of coexistence and negotiations between the archaic urban tissue and the new interventions.

Exploring the Nightlife of Cluj-Napoca. Urban Regeneration or Gentrification?

Cristian Emanuel ADOREAN

Since the 1980s, the urban nightlife concept has been introduced in close correlation with the city’s 24-hour life idea. From now on, the urban nightlife starts to gain ground, being kept by the processes of Westernization and Americanisation. As such in the largest and medium-sized cities of Western Europe and North America, it generally represents the business card of the city, due to the dynamism it introduces through the intense flow of people that it generates, the rehabilitation of existing buildings or even the newly constructed ones. Starting from the premise that the urban nightlife represents the image of an unexploited city, it can easily be stated that the spectrum of academic research that approached this subject is very narrow, most of the international studies covering solely certain aspects of this topic. At a national level, although there are several cities with an intense nightlife (e.g. Bucharest, Iași, Timișoara, Craiova, Constanța, and Brașov), the nightlife remains a prospective field. Sharing this background, Cluj-Napoca is a typical case, since the nightlife has evolved in the past few years, especially because of the university students’ presence in the city, but also as a result of its ongoing urban development. Hence, the present study approaches the impact that the emergence and further development of nightlife have

on the morpho-functional structure of the city, more precisely, the main objective is to find out whether this phenomenon fosters the urban regeneration or, on the contrary, the overall gentrification of the city.

Negotiating the Linkage between Green Consumption and Gentrification

Ingmar PASTAK, Anneli KÄHRIK

Gentrification is a common but controversial topic in urban planning. It has been viewed as an investment opportunity capable of reviving stagnating local economies, but also considered as undesirable for causing displacement of traditional residents and entrepreneurs. Also, one of the unintended consequences of urban regeneration is gentrification. With the rise of the attention to symbolic displacement, there is evidence how different lifestyles, cultural backgrounds, urban trends and other forms of identity play an important part in gentrifying neighbourhoods: for example, hipsters and bohemians are mentioned as pioneer-gentrifiers in many studies from New York to Berlin. With the present paper, we draw the attention to the trend of green consumption that has partly grown out from the lifestyles of these subcultures. Green lifestyle is valuable in terms of sustainable urban living and resisting climate change, but it has also a downside: it has close linkage with gentrification. This article is based on 55 in-depth interviews conducted in revitalising post-industrial neighbourhoods in the capital city of Estonia, Tallinn. Besides discovering the dialectics of consumption and identities—the over consuming of expensive niche eco-products and mass consumption of green lifestyle, which according to some critics has altered from the initial idea of environmental-friendliness—we claim that people having a green lifestyle prefer to live in gentrifying neighbourhoods and it is more than possible that green consumption can become a powerful steering for inner city gentrification.

Social Implication of Peri-urban Development. Case Study: Dezmir Village, Apahida, Cluj County

Marcela Roxana TODOR

My paper, entitled “Social Implication of peri-urban development. Case study: Dezmir village, Apahida, Cluj county”, is an urban sociological research and it focuses on the developing process of peri-urban areas in the vicinity of Cluj-Napoca, more precisely Apahida and Dezmir villages.

At the moment, the urban form has evolved and people are living now in the so-called multicentered metropolitan region that includes cities, suburban, and even some rural areas. Therefore, we can no longer consider the city as the sole urban form of space. Furthermore, the analysis of those new urban areas needs to capture the dynamics of regional growth and the way in which individuals are absorbed by this new space.

The peri-urban area can become the most common way of living in the 21st century, in various developed and developing countries. In this context, the present research focuses on a peri-urban space in Romania. Using both quantitative and qualitative research methods, firstly, the paper tries to outline a quantified image of the socio-economic-demographic situation of the analysed area. Secondly, the research aims to examine individual perceptions of the local residents regarding the act of living within this new form of space. Furthermore, the analysis focuses on the relationship between people and spaces and between two types of population (migrants and established residents). Therefore, it focuses also on the social inclusion of individuals in a new space. Given the fact that the peri-urban spaces can easily become conflict spaces, identifying possible negative or positive effects of peri-urbanization can represent the foundation of possible future urban regeneration programs for spaces in the city's proximity.

The paper tackles the post-mining area that over the years has undergone various processes: from mining degradation through self-re-naturalization and finally tourism development. The study area, the Szachty district, is a part of the system of green network Poznań city. As a component of blue and green infrastructure, the mentioned area is very relevant from the environmental point of view. However, that post-industrial area is famous for slow tourism, especially in recent years, when it was adopted and opened for local residents.

The Theory and Practice of Urban Regeneration

URBACT Method in Transferring an Urban Good Practice

Amelia Laura MARIȘ

Today, the public administration resources to address daily urban challenges have progressively diminished. Finding viable solutions implies very much time consumption, as well as human and economic resources. To support a sustainable and integrated development of urban centres, the European Union funds programs, like URBACT, promote learning through knowledge, experience and know-how exchange among city representatives in order to share policies, actions, and methodologies.

Starting from the promoted principles of sharing, one of the latest tools designed by the program is the “Transfer Network”, an instrument through which cities can adapt and transfer knowledge and methodologies of good urban practices. The Transfer Network is a response to the needs of cities to find solutions using as few resources as possible. Transferring and adapting an already tested and functional urban practice could bring savings in terms of resources and, at the same time, perhaps less risk of failure.

Based on its previous experiences to transfer a good practice, URBACT created a model to provide a guideline in using the new tool. Since a transfer must always be adapted to various territorial contexts, the approach is not a strict one, but they propose some key steps and actions in order to achieve a good transfer process.

This paper analyses a project that transferred a good practice, in order to highlight the applied methodology and identify which are the necessary requirements that a city must have in order to carry out the transfer.

Financial Tools in Urban Regeneration Processes. From EU Funds to Private Investment and Crowdfunding Projects

Amelia Laura MARIȘ, Giovanna RONCUZZI

Economic sustainability in urban regeneration processes is one of the most important pillars to be set out from the early beginning. Often, a good idea is not developed because of the lack of financial support. This happens not because the funds are inexistent, but most of the time because we do not know where and how to find them. There are many ways to finance a project. It depends a lot on the type and scale of it, on the partners involved, but also on the region where it is located.

Most of the time, urban regeneration projects are in line with the EU Agenda goals. And this is an important opportunity to make the most of it. EU priority is to create more and better jobs and a social

inclusive society. To deliver this strategy, EU provides support through a big amount of available funds. These funds have specific mission related to achieving economic, social and territorial cohesion and to reducing the disparities between EU regions.

At the same time, private investors become aware of what the potential regeneration projects are offering and start to make high sustainable investments. Last but not least, a lot of projects were accomplished thanks to one single person involvement in crowd funding campaigns.

Which are the funds types that better fit our regeneration projects? This presentation will make a brief presentation and list some examples in order to give you a general background on it.

Culture-Led Development: Concept and Typology. A Theoretical Approach

Paula Olivia CIMPOIEȘ

This paper explores the broader notion of culture-led development through waterfront redevelopment, the re-use of historic buildings, cultural anchors, signature buildings, cultural quarters, cultural sub-quarters, and sports-led regeneration. The aim of this study is to define and illustrate different types of cultural regeneration processes across Europe. In this paper, we will explain the factors driving regeneration through culture. This paper also draws on case studies and on making comparisons between diverse types of processes. The research was conducted using the documentation method. To investigate the issues posed above, we searched for books and papers that included the phrase “cultural regeneration” or one of the expressions “cultural quarters”, “signature buildings”, “waterfront regeneration / redevelopment”. We chose only books and papers that dealt with the conceptualization of the terms and that provided the most relevant case studies. The sources were classified according to the types of processes and further analysed bearing in mind the scope of the research. In the end, this paper raises the following question “whose culture is being promoted?” As a conclusion, culture is often seen as something that will be economically productive. The idea of developing cultural industries could be regarded as a key strategy of the policy makers or could encourage local cultures by allowing citizens to participate in the development.

The Structural and Functional Emerging Urban Dynamics in a Chrono-Spatial Context. A Case Study: Alba Iulia, Romania

Alexandru-Sabin NICULA, Octavia Raluca ZGLOBIU-SANDU, Viorel GLIGOR

The aim of the present study is to perform an analysis of the structural and functional dynamics of Alba Iulia city (Romania), from its origins to the present time. In this regard, we shall resort to the undertaking of a diachronic introspection upon the elements that define the urban functions and the progressive processes. Another aim of this approach derives from the necessity of proposing and consolidating an original transdisciplinary methodology regarding the integrated analysis and the functional structure of the urban centres. From the methodological perspective, the study aims to identify the functions exercised by the urban system in a chrono-spatial context. We shall observe the ruptures and the emerging functions of Alba Iulia city and their reflections during its ongoing development. The second part of the study will focus on the achievement of the graphic and cartographic support which will emphasize the correlations between functional ruptures (which induced a decline of the urban functions exercised in the territorial and mental profile) and systemic emerging processes (which reflected themselves in the later progressive trajectory consolidation). The results of the research bring to light a pulsing functional dynamics controlled by a high degree of resilience and the successive upbringing of the city towards new adaptive trajectories. The analytical approach of the urban functions in a chrono-spatial

context proves itself to be a priority for the subsequent research, in optimal conditions of maintenance and good territorial governance.

Urban Restructuring of Cluj as a Tool for Mediation of Multinational Capital to the Local Market

Marina MIRONICA

The present urban development taking place in Cluj deserves an extensive and in-depth attention. Urban planning policies and strategies adopted by both the municipality and investors are linked to new industries that become more and more significant on the city market. My analysis proves that urban development in Cluj is motivated and articulated by knowledge and cognitive work based economy. Thus, local investors and service owners, IT industry, together with state authority and urban planners, are part of a mechanism to mediate access to international capital on the local market. The model identified in case of Cluj is the urban development limited by the economies based on cognitive work that take place in a specific economic and geographic context. Starting from Saskia Sassen's theories of global city and Neil Smith's theories on uneven development, I customized the urban development argument of Cluj, and I brought the empirical explanations for the processes that are taking place in case of restructuring the city's near-center zone – Flacăra and Napochim Factory Platform. The analysis of the roles played by various actors – the municipality, investors and planners – in the urban development of Cluj, a development focused on a specific type of industry – cognitive and creative –, is important because it presents the points where breaches of organization are highlighting the significance of the latest city urban renewal. The politicization of the whole process is underestimated since the spoken rule of the administration is that they are doing the best for inhabitants, but this happens in a context of promoting free market and a minimal state which I proved not being as such. Overall, the paper is a mapping of the mediation activity that local players produce for foreign capital on the local market and on the local urban space.

The Industrial Area of Zalău Municipality. Image Elements and Functional Regeneration

Rozalia BENEDEK

At the level of the cities emerged as a result of industrial activities, as in the case of Zalău, the platforms allocated for this purpose have been subjected to multiple existential and image synopses, having their roots in the development plans of the planned economy during the Communist dictatorship. Along with changing the political regime, the Romanian economy restored its foundations on the principles of market economy. The large companies in Zalău's industrial perimeter have been able to support the market by adopting a series of efficient measures and strategies to meet the new requirements. The paper aims to highlight those examples of good practice that exploit the "urban gaps" of private or public property through multiple factors.

Resilience and Reconciliation

Richard Lee PERAGINE

Resilience and Reconciliation proposes a rethink of the peri-urban settlements known as *mahale*, which surround Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina. The absence of adequate urban planning both previous to and following a period of armed conflict, together with a failed process of social reconstruction, has left the *mahale* in a state of physical abandonment and without a shared identity and memory of place. Lacking public infrastructure, they are cut off from the central parts of the city and from the services these

provide. What is more, due to the steep slopes and the nature of the bedrock, the area is prone to landslides.

The project finds its guiding principle in a scattered approach consisting of a series of small scale interventions, which together create a *pathway of facilities*. Its main strategic objectives are: reduction of landslide risk; reconnection, both physical and psychological, with the city; reactivation of the mahala through the provision of public spaces and services; new homes for the relocation of the weakest elements of the population as part of the wider national programme for the relocation of IDPs. *Bottom-up initiatives* and practices of *urban resilience*, latent potential of cities such as Sarajevo, are proposed in order to foster a process of physical and social reconciliation within the community.

The themes of the project are part of a wider reflection on the city in a moment of *post-socialist, post-war, and post-reconstruction transition*. Sarajevo is a bridge between East and West and a place where it is still possible to re-imagine both.

Stakeholders' Awareness and Readiness towards Integration of Information Communication Technology for Sustainable Urban Regeneration in Birnin Kebbi, Kebbi State, Nigeria

Adams Ogirima ONIVESHU, Hauwa K.A. ALIYU, Tobiloba OYEBAMIJI

Urban decay is a global phenomenon that denies the success of sustainable urban development in many nations. Thus, urban regeneration is a necessary condition for fostering the development of physical, environmental, social and economic elements of cities in developing nations, including Nigeria. Hence, given that Information and Communication Technology is an essential tool in any urban regeneration endeavour, this study examined stakeholders' awareness and readiness towards integration of ICTs for sustainable urban regeneration in Birnin Kebbi, Kebbi State, Nigeria. The descriptive survey method was employed for the study among 200 stakeholders from selected areas in the capital city, who were drawn using purposive sampling technique. Three research questions were generated. A researcher-constructed questionnaire tagged "Stakeholders' Awareness and Readiness towards Integration of ICT for Sustainable Urban Regeneration Questionnaire (SARIICTSURQ)" was used for data collection. The instrument was administered on 10 selected stakeholders outside the sample location through test-retest method; it yielded a reliability coefficient of 0.72 through Pearson Product Moment Correlation statistics. Data were analysed with percentage and mean as well as rank order statistical tools. The findings revealed that stakeholders are aware and ready to use ICT tools for sustainable urban regeneration. However, stakeholders were not proficient in using ICTs for urban regeneration. Actually, it was recommended that ICT capacity building training workshops should be organized for stakeholders in urban regeneration projects.



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